

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND MEETING OF CSSV

1. The National Council for the Survivors of Sexual Violence during the War welcomed the approval of the Law on Amendment and Supplementation of the Law on the Status and Rights of Martyrs, invalids, veterans, members of the KLA, civilian war victims and their families, which marks the first step towards recognition of the status of victims of sexual violence during the last war in Kosovo, through which these victims will enjoy institutional support as do all other civilian war victims.
2. The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare initiated the drafting of two administrative acts which aim to define the modes of verification and confidentiality of the list of the victims of sexual violence during the war.
3. It is recommended that the drafted Administrative Acts for the implementation of this law do not include the requirement to determine the degree of disability, thus requiring the review and removal of this criterion.
4. Considering that investigation and research on crimes of sexual abuse cannot be conducted with the same methods as for other categories of war crimes, it is recommended to establish an institutional group, namely a working body where the members of the Council jointly, with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, with all existing mechanisms and the Institute for War Crimes Research, contribute to the drafting of administrative acts which will ensure a just approach in the verification and documentation of these painful social consequences of war.
5. It is proposed that the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare form a working group where apart from administrative acts, they draft a standard operating procedure (SOP) led by the “do-not-harm principle”. Proof for the identification of victims of this crime is to be defined and administered through a very sensitive approach in order to discreetly help the victims of these crimes to come forward.
6. It is recommended that the International Protocol, the product of the Global Summit to Prevent Sexual Violence in Conflict in London, serve as a guide for building more professional administrative acts which are expected to be drafted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, where the NGO “Kosova Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims” offered expert advice in its drafting.
7. It is recommended that the members of the National Council for the Survivors of Sexual Violence during the War request for this law to be included in the budget law in order to

plan actions that would protect the interests of the survivors of sexual violence during the war.

8. It is recommended to the Government Commission for the recognition and verification of the status of persons raped during the war, which is foreseen by the same law, to be formed within 6 months after the entry into force of the law, while the Government Commission be offered an intensive training.
9. For victims of sexual violence during the war, psycho-social rehabilitation is necessary and the British Embassy expressed willingness to bring experts from specific fields to help implement the law.
10. Members of the National Council for the Survivors of Sexual Violence during the War agreed in unanimity to establish three working groups, to offer a more holistic approach, more effective and adequate services with the aim to ensure the rehabilitation, reintegration and re- socialization of the civilian victims of sexual violence during the war in accordance with their needs and requirements. The groups are as follows:
  - The working group on rehabilitation and healthcare
  - The working group on economic empowerment
  - The working group on ensuring to the victims of sexual violence during the war better access to justice and activities aiming to raise awareness and advocacy.
11. It is recommended that the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare support further civil society organizations that offer services to victims of sexual violence by further expanding the services provided with the memorandum of understanding which has already been signed with the Ministry of Health .
12. So far the Institute for Researching War Crimes in Kosovo has identified 70 locations where the crimes of rape were committed during the war, but identification of all the locations and the number of victims of this crime still remains unknown.